patch of practical legislation. While these private calendars have been growing to their present frightful dimensions, Congress not feeling itself able to give as much us one day in the week to the pressing practical business prescuted by them, it has given at least three-fourths of its time every session since that of 1851 to a single political question in a single inconsiderable Territory of the Union.

If we are to judge from the history of Congress lone, spart from that of individuals, we should have sufficient proof that politics and business do not get on well in company. But for the political relations of the question, we suppose there would be little difficulty in passing a Pacific railroad bill. But for the political embarrassments which beset the subject at the present session, we suppose that the tariff or loan question would very soon be disposed of. It is the political character of Congress which interferes so detrimentally with all business that comes before it, and produces, in fact, a denial of justice so far as the private claims of citizens depend ipon its action

It is this denial or delay of justice that has reduced all private solicitations before Congress to a game of chance, has driven original claimants from its doors, and has attracted to the Capitol the troops of pushing and ingenious agents, who constitute the "lobby." Swarming around Congress, they overflow into the departments; and what cannot be btained through the merits of their cases, some of them fry to obtain by ingenious appliances of intimi-Hence the thousand and one charges against Secretaries. Hence investigations by Congress, which are so many impediments to its business, and hence still more obstruction of practical legislation by this new means of partisan crimination.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD. We cannot avoid feeling a great interest in the prosperity of a work which connects the District of bia with the West. All who are familiar with the history of railroad enterprise know the great s with which the Baltimore and Ohio rail. read had to contend at the outset. It was to some extent, at the early day in which it was organized an experiment. In its progress the people of the District and all who came hither were interested, and our old citizens remember the anxiety with which its advance toward completion was watched.

The State of Maryland, the city of Baltimore, and

private persons have invested large sums in this un- THE PHILADELPHIA SLOOP OF WAR SENGINES. dertaking. Men of all parties were forward in en-gaging the State and city in the business. It was supposed that it would one day be a source of great with the orcumstances under which the contract for the supposed that it would one day be a source of great with the orcumstances under which the contract for the revenue—relieving the community from taxation by engines of the Philadelphia sloop of war was awarded

lanthropy; and most of those in England who landed highest the emancipation of the negroes in Jamaica and

lanthropy; and most of those in England who landed highest the emancipation of the negroes in Jamaica are now willing to admit that it has nearly ruined the island, and that the free negroes are in a worse condition morally and socially than they were when in slavery.

Lord Carlisle and the young aholftionists of Leeds can raise "the voice of sympathy, hope, and snoouragement" to Gerrif Smith and his followers, and may strive to "invest their utterances with new and undreamt-of responsibilities;" they may "pity the slave," and renew their allegiance to "the undying cause of freedom." but we do not anticipate that they will get much by their motion."

## LATER FROM TEXAS

Mr. Glover, the contractor on the overland mail-route across the State of Texas, defends himself against the assertion that his men were all descring him, his cattle dying of hunger, etc., and asks whether regularly carrying the mail over his division of 475 miles in five days, and such a route as that, looks like justifying the assertions of his detractors.

The Nucces Valley announces the return of Col. Kinney to Corpus Christi, accompanied by a number of friends, prospecting, preparatory to settlement. Also the arrival of Messrs. Perham. & Co., who hold the contract for horing the Artesian wells.

the arrival of Messrs. Perham & Co., who hold the contract for boring the Artesian wells.

Col. Bouriand, writing from his camp at Fort Bourland, under date of the 11th December, to the Sherman Patriot, states that everything is quiet in that section, and is of opinion that there will be no danger to be apprehended on the frontier until spring. His company is stationed immediately in the main pass-way of the Indians, so as to intercept them, should the attempt to make a foray upon the settlements.

REPUBLICANISM.—The New York Evening Post says "it is true the republican party is based upon one idea, but takes an almost infinite variety of shapes in its application to our public policy." Upon which the New Haven Register remarks: "We doubt if a fairer definition could have been given. It dose 'take a variety of shapes'—almost as many as Signor Blitz's 'enchanted handkerchief,' which eas be made to take any 'shape,' from a tea-pot to a side-saddle. The confession reminds us of the Hibernian horse-dealer. 'Hase't your horse got the heaves!' asked a customer. 'Hases, is it!' exclaimed the apparently-astonished owner: 'an' he's sny the bether for the haves, he has 'em! if not, the devil a bit has he! The 'republican party' is equally prepared for either side of any question of 'public policy.''

FIRES IN PHILADELPHIA. -- Mr. Blackburn, the fire-man Firms in Philadelphia, has just made his annual report, containing many facts and suggestions not without interest here. It appears that during the past year there were 824 fires of all kinds in the city, including 425 by accident, 121 incendiariem, 76 carelessness, 59 mischlevons juveniles, 44 explosion of camphene and fluid lamps, 23 ckildren playing with lucifer matches, 16 spontaneous combustion, 11 fireworks, 25 recklessness of intexented people, 13 malicious mischief, &c. The total amount of loss by fire for the year was \$285,729; insurance \$172, 315; clear loss \$113,444. As compared with the losse by fire in Philadelphia for the year 1857, these figures exhibit a reduction of nearly 50 per cent.

TREBUNY J. AND MAY 19. 1806.

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purely speed basis; the bids being made for certain speeds obtained, a high minimum was of course fixed by the department. When these new proposals were examined, it was found that, for the speed (fifteen miles per hour) which it was at all probable could be obtained by the machinery offered, the bid of Mr. Norris was \$5,000 higher than that of the firm to which the contract was awarded, and that their plans were greatly superior to his, and had been recommended by a clear majority of the aggregate of the boards of engineers which examined them. These are the facts of the case, and can easily be substantisted by reference to the files of the department; yet, notwithstanding their obviousness, the Secretary is charged with sudeayoring to cheat Mr. Norris out of the contract. The only thing the Secretary did gudeavor to do was, to obtain the highest speed of vessel with the best machinery at the least cost. Mr. Norris is machinery was of inferior design and greater cost, and these are the simple reasons why he did not obtain the contract.

The firm to which the contract was awarded is one of the first engineering establishments in the country; they are bong has engineers and builders. Nr. Norris is methier: he sought the contract purely as a speculation to sell it again; in his recklessness to obtain it he asserted for his machinery the ability to propel the vessel at the preposterous speed of eventy miles ger hour, and gould not when upestioned by the Secretary, explain his own plans, which is not to be wondered at, considering he did not design them. The advertisement of the department stated that no bids would be received except from build erg; and it was not till several days after his proposals were sent in that Mr. Norris was able to give a mame in compliance with this condition. It has been the object of Mr. Touccy to foster the genuine engineering talent of the country by giving contracts to such only, excluding those who crowd in before the real business men, obtain contracts, and sell them at a profit t

A PRACTICAL ENGINEER.

Hosonica Great Men.—A foreign writer, in an article on the various modes of perpetuating the name and the removn of great men, makes the following apostrophe in the course of his argument: "Look at the Americans, who have no taste, but plenty of good sense: have they any columns! Not the shade of one! But their cities are named Washington, Lafayette, &c. Is it not great and beautiful to change the name of a man into that of a city!—that is to say, to make of his name the name of a whole people! Compare your asparagus columns, O, Athenhans of Paris, to an American country called Pennsylvania!"

CONGRESSIONAL.

Thirty-Fifth Congress--Second Sessie WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1859.

SENATE.

The Vick Priserously being detained from the Senate by indisposition, on motion by Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. Fritzaraux was called to take the chair.

NENORIALS, Erc.

The following memorials and petitions were

and appropriately referred:

By Mr. SEWARD: Resolutions passed at a meetic of the veterans of the war of 1812, attended by a ve By Mr. SEWARD: Resolutions passed at a meeting of the veterans of the war of 1812, attended by a vast number of the same, setting forth as their deliberate judgment that the bill passed by the House of Representatives in favor of pensioning the soldiers of the war of 1812 is a fair exponent of the people's feelings and wishes on that subject; that, despite the clamer and ingenious sophistry of a portion of the public press, whose hostility has been manifested with a view to operate on the action of the Senate, they have full confidence in the judgment, equity, and discrimination of senators, and do not doubt that they will decide the question on its own merits, undeterred by the calamitous results that have been predicted of an impoverished treasury being the conesquence, &c.

quence, &c.

Also, from citizens of New York, signed by three hundred persons, remonstrating against all further traffic in, or monopoly of, the public lands, and that they be laid out in farms of limited size for the exclusive use of actual

out in farms of limited size for the exclusive use of actual settlers.

By Mr. FOSTER; A memorial to the like effect from citizens of New York and New Jerney.

By Mr. STUART: From A. Edwards, late register of the land office at Kalamazoo, asking to be reimbursed for money paid by him for extra clerk hire.

By Mr. GWEN: From Frances Huthmann, asking the return of tomage and light duties exacted from him and paid on Peruvian, Danish, and German vessels.

By Mr. IVERSON: From Frances Steeley, a widow, and formerly the widow of David Dolk, killed in the Black Hawk war, asking to be allowed a pension.

By Mr. PUGH: From D. C. Davis, asking compensation for extra services as a watchman in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Mr. MALLORY, from the Committee of Claims to

Mr. MALLORY, from the Committee of Claims, t

Mr. MALLORY, from the Committee of Claims, to which was referred the memorial of Capt. Wm. C. Pease, of the revenue cutter service, asking to be reimbursed public money lost while on deposite in the banking-house of Adams & Co., San Francisco, submitted a report, accompanied by a bill for his relief.

Also, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the several memorials asking an appropriation to test Professor Ballot's rule for foretelling the approach of storms as applicable to the lakes, on the ground that the subject was not germane to the navy, but properly belonged to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill to amend an act entitled "An act for the punishment of crimes in the District of Columbia," approved March 2d, 1831, reperted it back without amendment, and recommended its passage.

Mr. COLLAMER, from the Committee on the Judicis , to which was referred the joint resolution authorizing e Secretary of the Treasury to convey a portion of the wornment lot on which the United States court-house government lot on which the United States court-house stands in Rutland, Vermont, in exchange for other land adjoining said lot, reported back the same without amend-ment, and asked its immediate consideration; which was agreed to; and the resolution, having been explained by Mr. C., was read a third time and passed.

Mr. SEBASTIAN, from the Committee on Indian Af-fairs, to which was referred the memorial of Geo. Eitle-mann, asking relief on account of injuries received while

mann, asking relief on account of injuries received while employed as a laborer at the Sioux agency, made an adverse papert on the same, but, at the same time, expressed the opinion that the papers constituted an equitable claim upon the Indian department, and asked that the papers might be referred to the Secretary of the Interior; which was agreed to.

Also, from the same committee, reported in fivor of printing the letter of the Second Auditor, containing a large amount of information in relation to Indian dispursements, but at the same time thought the printing a matter of questionable utility. He would allow the report to lie on the table, and would not call it up unless some senator was anxious for the brinting.

ome senator was anxious for the printing.

Mr. HUNTER, from the Committee on Finance, hich were referred the plan and estimates of the Sec mittee on Commerce; which was agreed to.

### RESOLUTIONS AGREED TO. On motion by Mr. FUGH.

Resolved. Test the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to faith the Senate a list of articles experted to the inland of Cuba frob several ports of the United States for each year for the last recars, specifying the estimated value of such articles, together with its and cerimate of the articles imported into the United States at the extension of the Articles in the Committee of the articles imported into the United States at the extension of the United States at the extension of the Committee of the articles imported into the United States at the extension of the Committee of the articles imported into the United States at the extension of the Committee of t

On motion by Mr. SHIELDS,

Reso sed, That the Committee on Pensions he requested to inquir-into the propriety of reporting in favor of allowing Arabella Riley, widow of the late General Bonnet Riley, the same pension which has been allowed to the wishows of other general officers who died in se-qual service ander similar circumstances. Resolved. That the Secretary of the Senate procure for the use of

Recovery of Collan's Composition of the United States accounty of Collan's Composition of the United States accounty of Collan's Composition of the United States accounty on 1786 to 1858.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be astructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post-roate one Fort Dodge, Iowa, to Jackson, in Minnesota, and a post-roate one Fort Dodge, Iowa, to Jackson, in Minnesota and a post-roate one Jackson, Minnesota, to Stoux Palls, in Dacotal Territory, and a composition of the Post New United States on in Minnesota.

Resolved. That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Reads be astructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a mail route con Niles, in the State of Michigan, through Pipestone and Emiridge, to Waterchet, in the same State, and also from Bechanan, in a Siles, in High State of Michigan, through Pipestone and Lai ige, to Watervliet, in the same State; and also from Bechanan, State of Michigan, through Wassaw Lake and Boyalton town-ship k. Joseph's, in said State.

Mr. JONES introduced a bill regulating the times and places of holding the courts, and reorganizing the di-visions of the district of the United States court for the

visions of the district of the United States court for the district of Iowa, and for other purposes; which was read and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The joint resolution introduced yesterday by Mr Hans, authorizing the President to restore the officers of the navy who had been displaced by the action of the Naval Retiring Board to their former place, was, on his motion, taken up and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

## PENALTH PENSION BILL

On motion by Mr. HUNTER the Senate proceeded to On motion by Mr. HUNTER, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the House bill making appropriations for the paymon, of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending the 30th day of June, 1860. One of the amendments reported by the Commit-tee on Finance was concurred in, the effect being to re-duce the amount appropriated for pensions under the acts of March, 1818, May, 1828, and June, 1832, from \$40,000 to \$16,000. On other amendments considerable debate ensued; and without arriving at any conclusion the further consideration of the bill was postponed until

THE PACIFIC BAILBOAD BILL On motion by Mr. GWIN, the Senate resumed the consideration of the Pacific railroad bill—the question being on the motion of Mr. Brown to lay the bill and amend ments on the table. The question being taken, the motion was not agreed to, as follows:

VEAS—Messers, Bajos, Itayard, Bonjanija, Brucyn, Chesant, Clay Clingman, Fitzpatrick, Hammond, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Ten nessee, Mallery, Mason, Rold, Sibedl, Stnart, Thomson of New Jersey Toombs, and Yules—20. NAYS—Messers, Alben, Bell, Bigler, Beight, Broderisk, Cameron Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Douglas, Darkoe Fessenden, Fitch, Foot, Fuster, Green, Gwin, Hale, Harlan, Johnson of Arkanaus, Jones, Kennedy, King, Polk, Pugh, Rice, Sebasifian Seward, Shiolda, Simmons, Trumbull, Waite, Ward, Wilson, an Wright—38.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. Bell.

to recommit the bill and all the amendments to the select committee, with instructions to report back forth with the substitute which he offered yesterday. with the substitute which he offered yestenday.

At the request of several senators Mr. Br.z. withdrew his motion temporarily; and the question was then stated on the motion of Mr. Front to amend the bill by striking out "San Francisco in," and inserting "the eastern boundary of;" so that the road would only run to the castern boundary of the State of Culifornia.

A general discussion ensued on the merits of the bill and the various substitutes, in which Mesers: SIMMONS, INMIN DAVIS GREEN, PRICH and others restrict.

RENJAMIN, DAVIS, GREEN, PUGH, and others partici pated. Without coming to a vote the Senate proceeds to the consideration of executive business, and after som

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES The SPEAKER stated the business first in order to be the consideration of the bill recognizing the survey of the grant of Teneriffe island, in the State of Louisiana,

ommitted.

Mr. COBB, of Alabama, withdrew the motion to recommit, and the bill was taken up and passed.

Mr. COBB, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the bill for the relief of the Mobile and Ohio
Railroad Commany with troad Company with an amendment; and it was taken the amendment agreed to, and the bill passed—yeas.

125, mays 34.

Also, reported from the same committee abilito amend
of An act granting rights of pre-emption to settlers upon
the public lands of the United States." After consider-

able discussion—
Mr. GROW of Pennsylvania, moved to amend by providing that, from and after the 1st day of May, 1859, no public lands shall be exposed to sale under proclamation of the President until the same be surveyed, and the returns thereof filed in the General Land Office for at least ten years, pending which

turns thereof med in the General Land vines is then years; pending which,

Mr. WALBRIDGE, of Michigan, moved that the bill be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; pending which,

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, moved that it be laid on the table; which motion was not agreed to—year 40, nays, The question recurring on the motion of Mr. Wal-

The SPEAKER laid before the House a message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State, in answer to a resolution of the House calling for the correspondence between this government and France and England respecting the acquisition of Cuba by the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed. he printed.

Also, a communication from the War Department, cor

taining a transcript of the army register for the year 1859; which was laid on the table and ordered to be

Also, a communication from the Navy Department, transmitting a reply to the resolution of the House r specting the chaplains of the navy; which was referre to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to

### BILLS ON THE SPEAKER'S TABLE.

On motion of Mr. HATCH, of New York, the House then proceeded to the consideration of bills upon the Speaker's table, and took up Senate bill making an appropriation for deepening the channel over St. Chair flats, in the State of Michigan; which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

On motion of Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, Senate bill to provide for holding the courts of the United States in the State of Alabama was taken up and passed.

THE CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, the House th went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Strevesson, of Kentucky, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1860, having first adopted a resolution closing general debate in one hour thereafter.

## reafter. THE ACQUISITION OF CUBA.

Mr. KEITT, of South Carolina, argued that the inportance of the Island of Cuba was sufficient to justify the
struggle necessary to seize and hold it. Its geographica
position was peculiar. It was the gate to the district of
the Gulf of Mexico, controlled also the best ladde struggle necessary to seize and hold it. Its geographical position was peculiar. It was the gate to the other of the Gulf of Mexico, controlled also the he's Indiascas, and, in the hands of a strong naval power, would make the Gulf of Mexico a more claumm. It contained thirty millions of square acres, of which eight millions, were in cultivation. The imports of the island for a series of years were twenty-eight millions, and the exports thirty-one millions, giving an annual production of fitty-nine millions, without making any allowance for the productions of the labor of African slaves, and the smuggling so extensive and universal all over the island. With these included, they would have an annual productive value of more than eighty millions. Some put it at one hundred millions. The total imports into Cuba from Spain were a little over seven millions; from the United States a little over six millions, from Great Britain six millions, and France two millions. The exports amounted – to Spain three millions, to the United States twelve millions, England eight millions, and France three millions. The schedule of importations into the island embraced, of provisions \$11,378,274. Was not every part of the confederacy interested in that? Was there an interest within the limits of the Union not embraced in this article? The manufactories amounted to over seven millions, and had the North no interest in that? The tariff upon many of these articles had been raised to 80, 100, and 120 per cent.—so high that while Spain, stricken and beggared as she is, with her own people almost starving, exports to that Island five hundred and twenty thousand barrels. Strike off this tariff, and what would be the amount of interest which every section of the Union would have in the commerce of Cuba? The navigation interest of the North was also depty affected. There were 3,918 vessels engaged in the carrying trade of Ouba the world over. Of these the United States contribute two hundred and they hundred and they hundred in the acquisiti

this continent; and, looking back, he believed there was something more powerful—the traditions and pride of Spain. Against this sale protested the traditions of the grandeur of that period when the Spanish empire was world wide, and against this sale protested that pride, as haughty now as on the day when Grinaldi sought to memace. France. And what would be the risk of acquiring the island by war? Could it be done without a conflict with Great Britain and France? Both have guarantied to Spain her sovereignty over the territory of the island, and the gathering of their fleets in the waters of the Gulf and the gathering of their fleets in the waters of the Gulf and Caribican sea indicate no disposition to recede from this guarantee. With France he could understand it. Louis Napoleon, with the relentless ambition which marked his distinguished kinsman, wishes to establish a splendid colonial empire in the West Indies. To create and establish this it was necessary that the power of the United States should be crippled or hemmed in. With his hand upon the very throne of tropical empire, his army would be invincible, and his hand would clutch the sceptre of universal commerce now passing to us; and, when he shall have consolidated an empire, then the very power which he had made instrumental in crippling the United States would undergo subjugation. But the policy of Great Britain was only explicable upon the theory of subservience to France. He believed her diplomacy had placed her in the grasp of France, and was now only moving at the the grasp of France, and was now only moving at the dictation of Napoleon.

Mr. RITCHIE, of Pennsylvania, inquired whether the gratieman thought the United States had a right to take Cuba because they had a government that he does not

approve of.

Mr. KETIT replied that he did not; but he would say Mr. KEITT replied that he did not; but he would say
that the long catalogue of aggressions, with the accumulated insults to her flag, invasions of her rights, and insults to her honor, gave the United States the right to
declare war against Spain, and he contended that no nation would have the right to complain.
General debate being closed, the bill was reported for
amendment. Considerable discussion ensued, and a number of amendments were submitted.

Mr. LOVEJOY, of Illinois, moved to strike out the ap-

propriation for all the foreign ministers; but it was not agreed to—ayes 56, noes 68.

Among the amendments adopted were the following: By Mr. COLFAN, of Indians: To strike out the min-

ster to Persia.

By Mr. CURRY, of Alabama: To strike out the mis

By Mr. CURRY, of Alabama: To strike out the sions to Buenos Ayres and Switzerland.

By Mr. GARNEJT, of Virginia: To strike out the mission to Rome.

Pending the amendment submitted by Mr. Bersmr. of Vatucky, to strike out all the missions, except those of Great Britain, France, Russia, Spain, Mexico, China, on motion of Mr. FARNESWORTH, of Illinois, the

mmittee rose.

And then, on motion of Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri the House again went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union (Mr. Srkykssox, of Kentucky in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the Presi-

NIGHT ARSSION.

ent's annual message.

The committee then took a recess until 7 o'clock.

of Messers. Washinger, of Maine, and Gipperson, of Ohio, dissenting totally from all the statements made by those gentlemen, and characterising them as representally speeches, made for the purpose of coutrolling republican issues, and converting them to their use. He was not of the class which the gentleman from Maine described as slavery propagandists; he was not exercised about the extension of slavery. He would not hesitate to compel its extension no more than he would presentle it by enactiment. He would not reopen the slaver traic, but should oppose that proposition with whatever influence until talent he possessed. It was useless to discuss the mooted question, Was slavery an evil! His mind was satisfied that benefits sprung from it, and evils followed it.

Mr. GOODE, of Virginia asked and obtained leave to

attisted that benefits agruing from it, and cells followed it.

Mr. GOODE, of Virginia, asked and obtained leave to piint a speech upon the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the several State.

Mr. SCOIT, of California, addressed the committee at length upon the subject of a Pacific railroad. There was not now a member in the hearing of his voice who considered himself a party man, and who fought under the barner of republicanism or democracy, who was not committed to the support of this measure. There was now addeded majority in its favor, and, were it not for the rivalry existing between the different sections of the country, a bill could early be passed for its construction. He stood here not to advance the interests of any one route, but to impress upon the country the necessity of railroad connexion between the Atlantic and Fachfe, and whilst he confessed he was influenced by the affection he bears to his own State, he could, with some degree of sincerity, say that he was influenced by the love he bears to the entire confederacy. He explained the feasibility of the undertaking, and contended that the government should ald largely in its construction.

Mr. THOMPSON, of New York, obtained the floor, but gave way to

Mr. ANDREWS, of New York, who asked leave to

rint a speech.

Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, objected to the publica Mr. BURNETT, of Kentucky, objected to the publication of speeches by gentlemen, who were able to deliver
them. He had not objected to the request of the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Goods,] because that gentleman was physically unable to speak. He had voted
against night sessions because they degraded Congress
into the dignity of a debating club.

Mr. ANDREWS then proceeded to advocate a revision
of a tariff, and to oppose the views of Mr. Boves, of South
Carolina, in favor of free trade.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Himois, obtained the floor; when
the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

By Mr. AHI, of Pennsylvania: Memorial of citizens of Comberland country, in the State of Pennsylvania, numerously signed, petitioning Congress to increase the compensation post to officers in the Luited States many: referred to the Committee on Naval Allairs.

Mr. TALBOTT actual and obtained leave to with iraw from the disce of the Horise the memorial of Benjunian O. Branham for the increase of pension: referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

# SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1859. No. 44. Hiram Barber, appellant, w Hulah A. Barber by her next friend, George Cronkhite. This cause was argued by Mr. Doolittle for the appellant, and submittee on a printed argument by Mr. J. S. Brown for the ap

pellee.
No. 23. The United States, plaintiffs in error, vs. She man M. Booth. This cause was argued by Mr. Attor General Black for the plaintiffs in error. No. 46. Enoch McCarty, plaintiff in error, es. Gu sey Y. Roots et al. This cause was argued by Mr. Gille for the defendants in error, and submitted on a printed argument by Mr. O. H. Smith for the plaintiff in error.

Adjourned until to-morrow, 11 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1859

Nathaniel Riddick, administrator of Wills Riddick, re.
The United States. In thir case Judge Loring delivered
the opinion of the court adverse to the claim.

Abraham Martin ex. The United States. This was a
claim for additional compensation as a clerk in the custom-house at Philadelphia. Mr. Rockwell opened the
argument in behalf of the claimant. The United States
Solicitor reptied on the part of the government, concluding at 3 o clock.

Adjourned to 12, m., to-morrow.

## PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Rev. Mr. Wise, of Virginia, preached at Tallahasse Florida, on Sunday last.

F. J. Dickman, esq., is lecturing in Ohio on "Com-merce and National Character."

William J. Robertson, of Charlottesville, declares him

william J. Lonertson, of Charlottesville, declares inmost a candidate for the office of judge of the court of appeals in the third judicial section.

Alexander Herzen, the Russian exile and journalist, is just now most popular in Germany. His "Memoirs of the Empress Catharine II" is the topic of the day.

Dr. Lieber's admirable work on Civil Liberty and Self-government has been introduced as a text-book by the professor of law in the University of Virginia.

Gen. Quitman left a sugar estate, the income of which ranges from \$40,000 to \$60,000. It goes to his daugh-ter, wife of Lieut, Lovell, of the Water Witch.

Mr. McChesney, a conductor on the Central railroad on Sunday evening has rode 21 miles on the top of a car acting the two fold part of brakeman and conductor. The thermometer was 15 degrees below zero,

General Garibaldi is passing a few weeks at Nice, where he is respected and liked. He is one of the few public men who rose to eminence in Italy in 1843, and have preserved the good opinion of their followers and of the Gov. Newell, of New Jersey, has invited the con

sioned officers of the State to meet in convention at Tree ton, on Thursday, the 25th, to consult in reference to a improvement of the militia law of the State. Bishop O'Copner, of Pittsburg, Pa., is lecturing in New

York to raise funds to complete the new cathedral now building in Pittsburg in place of the one which was burned by incendiaries during the political excitement some years ago. Rev. Mr. Sculder, the Hindostan missionary, says tha

the home of American Pantheists was in Boston. Pantheism is the belief of the Hindeo, and he could point to the original Surserit stanzas from which those celebrates ones, entitled "Brahma," by Emerson, were taken. Dr. Daily, the drunkard president of the Indiana Uni versity, was accustomed, when presiding elder, to light his eigar in the pulpit, after service, and walk through the asise puffing the weed, and blowing a cloud of moke that was not incense—but should have incensed the con-gregation—about the church.

Hon. Thomas H. Seymour, of Cincinnati, for the ba-Hor. Thomas H. Seymour, of Cincinnati, for the bas-four years United States minister at St. Petersburg, was at the last accounts in Schastopel, having recently made a tour through the Caucasus. He intends to travel in Italy and France, and will return home in May next.

Mr. R. J. Ransome, a member of the great manufa-turing house of Ransomes & Sims, of England, is no on a tour of observation through the United States is examine the principal foundries and machine shops.

examine the principal foundries and machine shops.

General Pacz, who for nearly twelve years has been banished by his ungrateful countrymen, but has lately been recalled, is a Mason of a high order, having been Grand Master of Venezuela, and for several years the representative of the Grand Orient of that country to the Grand Lodge of New York.

Francis Baxter, sea of a very respectable dealer in glass and china ware, in Ketterings, England, shot himself through the head on Christians day, just as he was about to be married to Sarah Morris—a very nice young lady, who waited long and vainly for him in bridal array for the ceremony to take place—because his father opposed the match. He was a fine youth, of pleasing manners and steady conduct, and would have made Sarah a most enviable husband.

Lord Narder, on dif. is to be sent to the Haune to negoti-

Lord Napler, on dit, is to be sent to the Hague to negoti-ate a marriage between the Princess Alice and a youthful Prince of Orange. It is a curious fact that a similar con-nexion to that formed between the daughter of James II and the celebrated hero of 1688 has repeatedly been at-tempted during successive reigns, but that in every in-stance it has failed. The unfortunate Princess Charlotte was all but betrothed to the father of the present King of the Netherlands, but insisted upon refusing her hand in order to bestow it on Leopold, now King of the Bel-

gians.

Hon. Hutchins G. Burtun was governor of North Carolina, and a bill was before the house of commons for fornishing the governor's house. It met with vehement opposition, and while it was pending the governor invited sundry of the warmest opponents of the bill to dine with him. Before the company rose from the table the governor called for caudies. Mrs. B ordered the servants to bring them, and as there were no caudiesticks, they were set in long necked black bottles, and set upon the table. The next day the bill passed. The committee reassembled at 7 o'clock.

Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, replied to the remarks